Numb. 531.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

FROM FEBRUARY 8. TO FEBRUARY 15. 1738,9.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT from the Votes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Jan. 20. 1738,9.

THE Committee appointed to manage the Conference with the Governour,

Report,

That, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, they had waited on the Governour; that they have conferred with him in Council on the Subject-matter of the Amendment given them in Charge, and communicated the Sentiments of the Houſe thereupon; the Purport whereof, together with the Governor's Anſwer thereunto, are as follows, *viz.*

That by the Bill entituled *An Act for Re-printing, Exchanging, and Re-emitting all the Bills of Credit*, &c. as it paſs'd the Houſe, it is provided among other Things, That Tenders to be made in the ſaid Bills of Credit, for Diſcharging any Debt or Debts, *&c.* ſhould be as effectual as if the current Silver Coin of the Province had been offered, *&c.* By the Amendment ſent us from the Governour, it is propoſed, there ſhould be an Exception in three Caſes, *viz.*

1. Of Debts and Duties to the Crown.
2. Of Sterling Debts.
3. Of Quit-Rents and other Rents due to the Proprietors.

As to the firſt, Since we know of no other Debts due to the Crown within this Province, but ſuch as are ſecured by Acts of Parliament, the Houſe are of opinion Nothing in the Bill under Conſideration could poſſibly affect them; and therefore they hoped the Governor would think any Proviſion reſpecting them unneceſſary.

To the ſecond, That inaſmuch as this Bill does not propoſe any Alteration, in this reſpect, of the Laws now in being; and ſince, by the Laws as now underſtood, there generally has been Regard had to Debts contracted with Merchants in *England*, by an Allowance of the current Exchange, in Courts, by Jurors and others, ſo we ſuppoſe like Regard will be had, if the Bill ſhould paſs without the Amendment propoſed. That they think it more prudent to leave this as a matter to be governed by Uſage among Merchants, rather than by any Law poſitive concerning it, leſt it ſhould introduce Inconveniencies greater than thoſe it intended to avoid. That they looked upon this as moſt agreeable to the Practice of our Mother Country on like Occaſions, where, tho' it is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to aſcertain the Rates of Coin; yet, even there (as in Guineas for Example) Coin had its Riſe and Fall. And when any Diſputes have ariſen concerning it, the Courſe of Exchange, and Uſage of Merchants (by the Wiſdom of the Nation) have uſually governed in the Caſe. That tho' Acts of Parliament have been formerly made to reſtrain Exchange, that it ſhould be Value for Value, and not otherwiſe, yet the Neceſſity of Commerce prevailed againſt the Law, ſo that a greater Exchange has been allowed. All which conſidered, they hoped the Governor would recede from this part of the Amendment.

To the third Part of the Amendment propoſed, the Houſe were of Opinion, That, to paſs the Bill with the Amendment, or to reject it without the Amendment, would, in either Caſe, be greatly injurious, both to the Proprietors and People of this Province.

If paſt with the Amendment, for divers Reaſons;

1. For that Money ought to be the common Meaſure or Standard of the Value of all other Things; and any Reſtrictions to confine or leſſen its general Uſe, muſt conſequently affect its Credit. That Experience juſtified the Truth of this Poſition, of which they conceived the Caſe of *Maryland* to be a pregnant Example.

2. To leſſen the Credit of our Bills muſt injure, more or leſs, every Man in the Province, and particularly Widows and Orphans; tho' we conceived, no body more than our Proprietors themſelves; becauſe none, we ſuppoſed, have Right to receive more of thoſe Bills: Beſides, that they muſt ſhare conſiderably in the Damage others receive, as it has a Tendency to leſſen the Trade and Riches of the Province.

3. The Amendment propoſed, would be making a Law, to debar ſuch from being heard in Courts of Judicature, who now think they have a Right

a Right to contend againſt the Exchange demanded.

4. Such an Exception would, we conceive, render the Payment of Rents very precarious and uncertain. Exchange is often fluctuating, riſes and falls in proportion to the Exigences of Trade and Neceſſities of ſuch who want to make Remittances. Whilſt Silver paſſed here at 9ſ2 the Ounce, Exchange at times did not exceed 12*l.* 10*s.* Proclamation *per Cent.* After this, and even before any of our Bills of Credit were iſſued, it advanced to 40*l. per Cent.* Since, it muſt be confeſſed, it is much higher. What Part of it is owing to Paper-Money is uncertain: And tho' it were wholly ſo, yet to make Exchange the Standard for the Payment of Rents, would not only be above the true Value of them, but open a Door for Injuries, by the further Riſe of Exchange, owing perhaps to the Caprice, Artifice or Deſigns of Evil Men. To reject the Bill, becauſe the Amendment propoſed is diſagreed to, muſt alſo, we think, greatly injure the Proprietors and People, becauſe

1. The Proprietors have large Sums of Money to receive for Lands ſold, and Rents in Arrear, which, unleſs this Bill paſſes, their Debtors will be unable to pay.

2. They have large Tracts of Land as yet undiſpoſed of; Want of Money moſt needs obſtruct the Sale of great Part of them, and what is ſold muſt be at a cheaper Rate, ſince it is probable there will be but few Buyers.

3. It will greatly injure the People, as it may reduce the Price of Land and the Produce of it; and will render it difficult for them, for Want of Money, to carry on their Commerce and diſcharge their Debts. All which we ſubmitted to the Governor's Conſideration.

To which the Governor anſwered.

As the Aſſembly ſeems to have conſider'd but one ſide of the Queſtion, I muſt recommend it to them, as Chriſtians and as Honeſt Men, to try the Matter in Diſpute by that Golden Rule of Doing as they would be done by; and to ask their own Hearts, whether they would be willing to take Sixteen-pence in Paper-Money for an Engliſh Shilling due to them; and whether any one of them would not inſiſt, in caſe of being under a neceſſity of Exchanging ſuch a Shilling, upon the current Value of it; For ſuch an Examination, I can be confident, will ſoon reconcile every honeſt Man to the Amendments propoſed.

I am not ignorant, that his Majeſty's Duties are ſo ſecured by Acts of Parliament, that no Laws paſs'd here can affect them; but I think your inſerting the Amendment relating to them, would ſhew ſuch a regard to his Majeſty, as becomes Dutiful Subjects.

The Practice of your Courts and Juries, in reſpect to Debts contracted with Merchants in England, is an evident Contradiction to that Clauſe in the Bill, which makes your Currency equal to Proclamation-Money; and why ſuch a Practice ſhould not be as injurious to the Credit of your Money as the Amendment propoſed, I can not conceive. That Amendment would certainly have theſe good Effects; It would prevent Merchants and Others who have Sterling Debts due to them here, from making any Oppoſition to the Bill in England, and take off the Objection made by the Lords of Trade in regard to Merchants trading hither. Gold and Silver Coins in England have a real Value, and the Courſe of Exchange betwixt that and other Countries in Europe is according to the Fineneſs of the Coines current in them, with a reaſonable Allowance to the Merchant for the trouble of Negotiating. Wars and other Accidents ſometimes make Exceptions to this Rule; but theſe are but Temporary. That Guineas fell in their Value, was becauſe they had been ſet too high in proportion to Silver, from whence the Silver was carried out of the Kingdom. To prevent which, the Royal Authority, I preſume, was interpoſed to lower the Rate of Guineas. But as your Currency has only a nominal Value, there ſeems to be a neceſſity of obliging all Perſons to a ſpecifick Payment of Sterling Debts, or the Value of them in Currency, according to the Courſe of Exchange; eſpecially as this Bill ſets the Currency at a higher Value, than it is known to paſs for in every Circumſtance of Trade.

All that has been objected to the Amendment in Regard to the Proprietary Quit-Rents, is founded on a Suppoſition, that it will deſtroy the Credit of your Paper Currency; and the Exceptions in the Maryland *Law are mentioned as a Proof of it.*

As Maryland *had a good Medium in Trade,* Ninety Thouſand *Pounds was abundantly more than was neceſſary; and to that Exceſs, the Diſcredit their Currency lyes under, muſt be be imputed. The riſe of Exchange in all the Colonies, after every Emiſſion of Paper-Money, is a Proof of this, and tho' it is not ſo high here, as in ſome of them, it has riſen even here from* 35 *to* 70 *per Cent. This being truly the Caſe, all your Fears concerning the Credit of your Money, and the Damages that will attend Widows, Orphans, &c. will vaniſh; but if Widows and Orphans have Proclamation Money due to them, and you oblige them to take Currency for Proclamation, the Injury is evident.*

The Proprietors are engaged in Intereſt, as they have great Sums due for Lands ſold, to keep up the Credit of your Money, and would indeed be the greateſt Sufferers, ſhould the propoſed Amendment have an ill Effect on it; but they have no ſuch apprehenſions, nor will have any ſuch, ſo long as you keep your Currency within due Bounds. This Amendment requires no more than a plain matter of Juſtice in regard to their Quit-Rents, which were agreed to be paid in Engliſh *Money, or the Value in Coin Current. It can admit of no Diſpute in a Court of Judicature; your Courts and Jurys having, by your own Confeſſion, conſtantly adjudged Sterling Debts payable according to the courſe of Exchange.*

The Declaration of the Aſſembly in 1729, *muſt be allowed by this and all ſucceeding Aſſemblies to be juſt; and as ſuch, it muſt have its weight with all. The little Effect that Declaration had, and the unwillingneſs that Aſſembly ſhewed to agree to the Exception then propoſed, ſhould induce the Preſent to come into it; for it is one and the chief End of Aſſemblies to make Laws for the due and impartial Adminſtration of Juſtice; and where can the Proprietors ſo reaſonably ſeek for a Remedy as in a Paper-Money Bill, ſince Paper Money*

Money Bills firſt gave riſe to the Evil? Had all Men been Honeſt, the Quit-Rents had been paid to the Satisfaction of the Proprietors. Many have paid them; and it ſurpriſes me, conſidering what the Family has merited from this Country, that ſo much difficulty ſhould be made, to compel ſuch as have not, to do a common piece of Juſtice.

If the Riſe and Fall of Exchange be a good Argument againſt the Amendment, the Judgment of your Courts and Jurys muſt be otherways directed for the future; but ſuch a direction, I am confident, no Aſſembly, that has the leaſt regard for the Reputation of the Province, will think of.

As Paper-Money has been introduced, the Suppreſſion of it, muſt, as you obſerve, prove very injurious to the Province; but your Proprietors have no ſuch Intention. It will be your own Faults, if this Bill be not paſſed. I am willing to paſs it, ſo ſoon as it can be done conſiſtent with their Inſtruction to me. My Hands are tied up by that Inſtruction, and no Conſideration in Life ſhall induce me to break it.

And as the Houſe, before the Committee waited on the Governor, had requeſted the Speaker to be preſent at the Conference, and tho' not named as one of the Managers, yet to give his Aſſiſtance; he therefore ſpoke to the Effect following.

That as the Governor had declared himſelf determined to inſiſt upon his Amendment to the Bill, in purſuance of his Inſtruction, it might, therefore, not be thought decent to offer any thing further, with a view that he ſhould at this time recede from the Declaration he had made; yet, it was hoped, it might not be judged improper, to ſhew, that the Inſtruction inſiſted on, could not in Juſtice be ſupported. And that ſince it had been obſerved, nothing in particular was ſaid to the Addreſs of the Aſſembly to our Proprietors in 1729 (which ſeemed to be much relied on by the Governor) in Juſtice to that Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Occaſion of that Addreſs, and their true Intent in the making of it, ought to be known; and further, to ſhew, that if it had not the Effects intended by the Aſſembly, and which were deſired by the then Governor in favour of the Proprietors, it was not the People's fault.

In the Year 1729, a Bill was offered to the then Governor, for emitting a large Sum of Paper-Money, which at laſt was reduced to 30,000 *l.* an Amendment or Exception, much the ſame with the Amendment now propoſed, was then inſiſted upon to that Bill. The Exchange at that time, between our Paper-Money and Sterling, did not exceed *Fifty per Cent.* and ſuch as paid off Quit-Rents at all, generally paid *Eighteen Pence* for *One Shilling* Sterl. This Exchange the Aſſembly thought was as high as ever it would riſe, and by them deemed the real Value; and was as much as they apprehended would ever be demanded of them, in Diſcharge of their Quit-Rents. This appears by the Votes of the Houſe and Addreſs aforeſaid; and was unanimouſly agreed ought to be paid to the Proprietors, even without one diſſenting Voice.

This Addreſs was ſent to *Britain* to our Proprietors; but as it was not thought proper to publiſh it before it was preſented, and as the Proprietors, or thoſe in the Adminiſtration, never thought fit to claim the Benefit of that Addreſs, it never before this time having been made known to the People, it is hoped they cannot in Juſtice be charged with want of Regard to the Sentiments of their Repreſentatives: And it is not without Reaſon, that the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives do not apprehend themſelves bound by the Addreſs of 1729, in the Senſe in which it ſeems now to be underſtood, becauſe the Sum now demanded for Quit-Rents is much greater than the Exchange was then, or was expected to be; and we have juſt reaſon to fear, ſhould the Amendment propoſed by the Governor, in purſuance of his Inſtruction, be agreed to by the Houſe, the Exchange would ſtill be encreaſing, and therefore ought to be guarded againſt.

It often happens that Inſtructions to Governors are framed by Perſons in *England*, very much unacquainted with the Circumſtances of the Plantations; and therefore, it is no ſtrange thing to find thoſe Inſtructions not always juſtly adapted to the purpoſe for which they are intended: And this 'tis preſumed will appear to be the caſe at preſent; for the Quit-Rents formerly reſerved in the Proprietors Grants, being *One Engliſh Silver Shilling*, or the Value thereof in current Coin, *&c.* for each Hundred Acres of Land; and the Rent propoſed to be paid by the Inſtruction and Amendment being *One Shilling*, according to the true and real Exchange between the City of *Philadelphia* and *London*; and the Exchange being at preſent 170 *l.* in our Bills of Credit, for 100 *l.* Sterling; This, it is well known, is more in proportion than the Value of an *Engliſh Shilling* in Gold or Silver, at the Rates eſtabliſhed here, and more in proportion than will at preſent purchaſe ſuch a Shilling with our Bills of Credit; and conſequently more than the Proprietors have a right to receive: And therefore, we cannot doubt but the Governor will recede from that part of his Inſtructions. And if for this Reaſon it ſhall not be thought juſt to inſiſt upon the Inſtruction in this particular Inſtance, we hope the Governor may for other good Reaſons believe himſelf at Liberty to recede from the whole.

And it is further to be obſerved, that the Proviſion propoſed by the Governor's Amendment for Payment of all Debts, Rents and Quit-Rents already agreed to be paid, or that ſhall hereafter be agreed to be paid in Sterling Money, *&c.* to the Proprietors, is carried even beyond the Proprietors Inſtructions, which extends to Rents and Quit-Rents only, and not to Debts due, or to become due to our Proprietors (which are agreed to be very great, and will ſtill be encreaſing, and may eaſily be reduced to Sterling Debts:) Therefore, as this part of the Amendment is not warranted by the Inſtruction, and would, if admitted, in our Opinion be fatal to the Credit of our Money, and put it in the Power of the Proprietors to raiſe the Exchange at their Pleaſure; We hope, that our

Proprietors

Proprietors, upon a favourable Repreſentation of our Caſe, by the Governor, will be pleaſed to allow him to diſpence with the whole Inſtruction, and agree to the Bill, without the Amendment propoſed.

Shortly after the Conference, the Houſe adjourn'd to the firſt of May *next, that they might have time thoroughly to conſider the Amendment propoſed, and conſult their Conſtituents thereupon.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, Entred In.

Sloop Induſtry, John Meas, from Barbadoes.

ENTRED OUT.

Ship Nelly, William Cuzzins, for Nevis.
---- Ruby Gally, Joſeph Arthur, for Antigua.
---- Sea-Flower, William Haſſleton, for Liſbon.
Sloop William, George Dickinſon, for Londonderry.

CLEARED.

Sloop Defyance, Joſeph Myers to Barbadoes.
Brigt. Elizabeth, John Jory, to Liſbon.
------ Elizabeth & Jane, Wm. Weldon, to Dublin.

THE FRENCH TONGUE

COMPLEATLY TAUGHT, in the moſt eaſy and expeditious Manner; by a Perſon who has for many Years paſt taught the ſame with great Succeſs both in the *Weſt-Indies*, and in *London*. He may be ſpoke with every Day at the POST-OFFICE; and waits on Gentlemen and Ladies at their reſpective Houſes, at convenient Hours.

TO BE LET

A HOUSE at the upper End of Walnut-Street at the Corner of Fifth-Street, with Three 50 *Foot Lots fronting Walnut-Street, being very fit for a Butcher or Carter. Enquire of* Suſanna Yeldhall *living in the ſaid Houſe, or of* B. Franklin, *and know further.*

Alſo To be SOLD

A Negro Woman, fit for Houſhold Work: Enquire as above.

Lately Imported, and to be SOLD,
By JOHN BREINTNALL,
In *Cheſnut-Street*, PHILADELPHIA:

BEST Chryſtal Spectacles, magnifying Glaſſes, Microſcopes, multiplying Glaſſes, Perſpective Glaſſes, with ſeveral other Sorts of curious and uſeful Goods.

Province of PENNSYLVANIA, *ſſ.* NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who are indebted to the Honourable the PROPRIETARIES, for Quit-Rent due on the Lands they hold in the ſaid Province, and for Lots of Ground within the City of *Philadelphia*: That they provide to pay off the ſame in the next Month [MARCH] for collecting whereof the Receiver-General will attend at his Office in *Philadelphia*, from the firſt Day of the ſaid Month, to the 12th, for Receiving thoſe of the County and City of *Philadelphia*. At *Lancaſter*, for the County of *Lancaſter* Attendance will be given from the 14th to the 17th Day incluſive. At *Cheſter* from the 21ſt Day to the 24th incluſive. And at *Penſbury* in the County of *Bucks* from the 27th to the 31ſt incluſive of the ſame Month. At which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons who are indebted as aforeſaid, are required without further Delay to pay the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. *JAMES STEEL*, Rec. Gen.

Philadelphia, the 8th of the 12th Month *February* 1738,9.

Lately Imported, and to be SOLD
By SAMUEL NEAVE,
At his Store in *Water-Street*, near *Fiſhbourn*'s Wharffe:

OSNABRIGS, Diapers, broad Lawns, Cambricks, Muſlins, Callicoes, Chints, Table Cloths, Broadcloth and Trimmings in Suits, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Quality and Ferrets, Silk, Cotton, Thread and Ferret Laces; Non-ſo-pretties, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Gartering, Edgins, Fringes, Girdles, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, metal and mohair Buttons, Ivory, Horn and Coco caſe Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives and Forks, ſpring Knives and Pen-Knives, Razors, Siſſors, Sheares, Buckles, Spurrs, knitting Needles, ivory and horn Combs, Necklaces, Tobacco Boxes and Tongs, Spectacles, pewter Spoons, Fiſhing Rods, Hooks and Lines, Caſtor and Felt Hats, Hat Linnings, Buttons, Looping and Bands, Looking-Glaſſes, Snuff-Boxes, Box-Irons Iron Peper-Mills, Files and Gimblets, Spaniſh and Scotch Snuff, with variety of ſmall Wares.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtates of Thomas Dunning *and* Martha Dunning, *deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame unto* Samuel Dunning, *Executor of the ſaid* Martha Dunning, *and thoſe who have any Demands againſt either of the ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to produce them, in order that they may be paid by the ſaid* Samuel Dunning.

N. B. *To be* SOLD *by ſaid* Samuel Dunning; *to any Perſon who ſhall take the Houſe wherein the ſaid* Thomas *and* Martha Dunning *dwelt, ſundry Brewing Utenſils, Houſhold Goods, and the Reverſion of a Leaſe of ſeveral Fields of Paſture Ground, and alſo a Cart, Gears, and ſeveral Horſes.* Philad. Feb. 13. 1738,9

LATELY IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by PETER BAYNTON;

A *Choice Parcel of Madeira Wine; Likewiſe he ſells Anchors of all Sizes made of the beſt Spaniſh Iron; Engliſh Cordage, Antigua Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, New-England red Leather Chairs, Train Oil, Whale-Bone, Iron Pots and Kettles, Bar Iron made in this Province, and many Sorts of European Goods, at his Store at the lower End of* Front Street.

To be SOLD, by MORDECAI LLOYD,
Almoſt oppoſite the *Baptiſt* Meeting-Houſe:

HOLLANDS, Threads, Bobbins, Men and Women's worſted knit Hoſe, Gingams, fine and coarſe Hatts, Bruſhes, Cutlery Ware, Pipes, *&c.* on reaſonable Terms.

Likewiſe a Parcel of *Dutch* SERVANTS, Men, Women and Children.

Juſt Imported from *LONDON*,
In the Ship MINERVA, Capt. ALDEN,

A PARCEL of SERVANT MEN, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by Meſſrs. WHITE and TAYLOR.

Juſt imported, and To be SOLD,
By JAMES WRAGG,
At his Store, next to the Scales in Front-ſtreet,
(*He deſigning for England in a very ſhort Time.*)

CHOICE good Gun-Powder and Shot, very reaſonably: Gartering of all Sorts, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non ſo-pretties, Quality Bindings and Tapes, worſted and cotton Caps, ſeveral Sorts of Nails, Locks and Hinges of all Sorts, Saws, Candleſticks, Files and Raſps, Braſs Work for Cabinets, Axes, Chiſſels, Hammers, Augres, Shovels and Tongs, caſt ſad Irons, and Box Irons, Gimblets, ſpring Powder Flasks, braſs and Iron Compaſſes, Carpenters Rules, Metal Buttons, Awl Blades and Tacks, and ſundry other Sorts of Ironmongery Ware, at reaſonable Rates.

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